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# *The Dental Assistant*



[[ JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN  
DENTAL ASSISTANTS ASSOCIATION ]]

Volume 6 ♦ JULY-AUGUST, 1937 ♦ Number 7-8

## DON'T BE TOO HARSH

Pray don't find fault with the man who limps  
Or stumbles along the road,  
Unless you have worn the shoes he wears  
Or struggled beneath his load.  
There may be tacks in his shoes that hurt,  
Though hidden away from view,  
Or the burden he bears, placed on your back,  
Might cause you to stumble too.

Don't sneer at the man who's down today,  
Unless you have felt the blow  
That caused his fall, or felt the same  
That only the fallen know,  
You may be strong, but still the blows  
That were his, if dealt to you  
In the self-same way at the self-same time,  
Might cause you to stagger too.

Don't be too harsh with the man who sins  
Or pelt him with words or stones,  
Unless you are sure, yea, doubly sure,  
That you have not sinned of your own.  
For you know, perhaps, if the tempter's voice  
Should whisper as soft to you  
As it did to him when he went astray,  
Twould cause you to falter too.

Author Unknown.

Submitted by LUCILE HODGE--



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# The Dental Assistant

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## EDUCATIONAL TRENDS IN DENTAL ASSISTING

By MARGUERITE TAYLOR DEAN, B. S., M.D., University of Tennessee  
College of Dentistry, School of Dental Hygiene, Memphis, Tenn.

Presented before the 17th Annual Meeting of the Alabama D. A. Assn.  
April 15th, 1936

Dental assisting is today, a well recognized calling for women, one that is indispensable to the profession of dentistry. It is being strongly conceded by dental circles, that a more nearly adequate preparation for this important work is desired by many young women already serving in this field, and needed by those entering it every day. One has but to review the leading dental journals, to find that the subject under discussion is not a new one. For years as far back as 1864 and 1884, (1 and 2) many dentists and, as many or more, dental assistants have written most earnestly about their convictions, that if a truly efficient dental service is to be rendered, the dentist must be aided by a trained worker who can alleviate his duties and share his responsibilities. I should like very much to report on many of these most interesting papers; (3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8) but the time is too short, and I must be content to comment briefly on the admirable work of the Founder of your National Organization, Mrs. Juliette A. Southard. In one of her early papers in 1924, (9) Mrs. Southard stressed the fact, that if an efficient dental service was to be rendered, as the education and skill of the dentist advanced, so also should the education and competency of his assistant. She told of the work being done by the Society for Dental Assistants in New York of which she was the president. Since there were no schools at that time in the East giving training especially planned for dental assistants, members of the society desiring to improve their capabilities, formed classes in such subjects as dental office accounting, roentgenology, gold casting, inlay casting, mixing of cement and alloys, correct speaking, and parliamentary procedures. The training was given by many prominent dentists and

educators, who gave lectures and essays before the meetings of the society. Informal clinics were held among the members. This work was commended by the dental profession. Soon, many dental assisting societies were formed in other sections, for educational purposes and it was in 1924 that your National Organization was formed in Dallas, Texas.

In 1928, Mrs. Southard, in her president's address read before the annual meeting of the American Dental Assistants Association, (10) reviewed for her audience the progress which dentistry had made, a profession less than one hundred years old, and also recounted the various steps in the progress which the dental assistant had made, since the earlier days of the practice of dentistry. It is interesting to note she pointed out that dentistry too, at first was practiced by any untrained person electing to do so, and that his practice was permitted without any sort of legislative control. Today we find dental assistants seeking educational standards by which their calling will be established. They covet educational advantages through proper channels, and have looked with disfavor upon commercial training which was having a tendency to exist. This statement may be confirmed by a letter which I received in September 1935 from Miss Mabel A. Lyon, Chairman of your National Committee on Education, in which she writes, "From the resume of our report on education given last year in St. Paul, you will see that the efforts of the American Dental Assistants' Association to dissuade commercial training for dental assistants has been realized. Each year, we find a more general interest in the educational advantages offered by local societies through their study club work and, as a result, clinics and papers by assistants are invited by



many dental societies throughout the country." It has been made clear that the need for special and appropriate training of the dental assistant is recognized and desired. But how shall it be accomplished? What are the present day educational trends in dental assisting? I shall endeavor to answer these questions as I see them.

It is a matter of record that your National Organization is seeking college training under the auspices of the dental schools in our country. Letters have been sent to thirty-five dental deans, and the results of their replies have been reported in a summarized form at your National Meeting, August 6, 1934, in St. Paul. You, no doubt, are familiar with this report, but as it will serve as a basis for my discussion, may I quote the essential points here? "A number of deans of dental colleges seem inclined to feel that the dental hygienist course and a course for dental assistants is, or can be incorporated as one." "A number of deans are inclined to believe a junior college or a vocational school should undertake the teaching of dental assistants." "A number of deans believe that incorporating the dental hygienist course, and a course for dental assistants, is a temporary economy measure and that dentistry has room for both." "However, the general attitude of the deans of dental colleges throughout the United States is favorable toward college training for dental assistants." It is my understanding that educational institutions like a junior college or a vocational school, not having a dental department, do not have the facilities to offer the subjects related to dentistry that are quite important in the training of a dental assistant; therefore the course offered you in these schools, while higher education and of cultural value, yet from a standpoint of immediate practicability, is little more than commercial training for you. As far as I can learn there is only one dental school at this time, offering separate courses in dental hygiene and dental assisting.

This school, as it is outlined in the college bulletin, plans work for the first session of eight months, that is suitable for dental and medical assistants, at the completion of which, if the student then wishes to become a dental hygienist to serve in private dental practice, she takes an additional session. But if she wishes to obtain employment by a health board, located in the home state of this school, in which capacity she would work as a dental hygienist in elementary and high schools, she must meet the requirements of the state department of education and of the local school board as a teacher. Since I have been directing the training of the dental hygiene school in a state university dental college for a number of years, I feel I can explain, to some measure, why a number of deans feel the dental hygienist course and a course for dental assisting can be incorporated as one. It may be of advantage to preface my statements with a brief account of the history of the dental hygiene movement. (13)

As long ago as 1871 dental leaders recognized the importance of prophylactic measures as a prevention of dental caries. During the late eighties considerable interest was developing in dental hygiene, the term being then applied mostly to the necessity for effort on the part of the public to maintain clean mouths. The South was especially active in this matter of public education, and in 1887 it was the Alabama Dental Association which advocated a public lecturer on dental hygiene, and adopted a resolution which was referred to the Southern Dental Association in 1888. This movement resulted in an outline of prophylaxis being advanced by Dr. Atkinson of New York City, which conforms almost identically with our views today of the fundamental aspects of prophylaxis. In the early nineties, Dr. D. D. Smith thoroughly impressed the dental profession with the importance of dental prophylaxis. He stressed however, only the environment of the teeth and did not concede that nutrition or

other hygienic factors which govern the health of the body as a whole, were influential in the susceptibility or immunity to dental caries. By 1900 the dental profession was thoroughly aroused about the importance of a clean mouth as a factor in preventing dental disease. It was felt such a clean mouth could be possessed from childhood throughout life by the expert polishing of the teeth at frequent intervals. As one doctor aptly expressed the then current views, such an operation is more directly in the line of preventive medicine, with all this implies, such as boiled drinking-water, ventilation, sanitary plumbing, physical exercise, diet, and bathing. Although the rendering of prophylactic treatments was admitted to be of utmost importance, yet it was the consensus of professional opinion, that the busy practitioner's time was too valuable and limited to be devoted to this phase of dental service, and that there were too many other dental operations which required more fundamental knowledge and skill to perform, to which his time should be given. Dr. C. M. Wright, in 1902, was one of the first to conceive the idea that women should be trained to give dental prophylactic treatments. He announced his conviction to the dental profession in a paper entitled, "A Plea for a Subspeciality in Dentistry." He also had an appreciation for the intelligent legislation of her practice. Simultaneously the suggestion of training women to perform prophylactic treatments, seems to have been advanced by Doctors, Wright, Low, Rhein, Fones, and possibly others as independent viewpoints. Dr. Fones in 1905 undertook the instruction of his office assistant to render prophylactic treatments, he having previously given them himself. A year later his assistant began this type of assisting which she continued for a period of twenty years. In 1907, the Connecticut dental law was amended to make it unlawful for dentists to employ unlicensed assistants for operative work in their offices. Dr. Fones advocated a clause

to this law, which was to the effect that the amended dental law should not prevent dentists from employing assistants for the "so-called" operation of cleaning teeth. This clause was adopted, and constituted the first provision ever made in a dental law to legalize the prophylactic treatment of teeth, when performed by an operator who was not a graduate dentist.

In 1913 Dr. Fones interested city officials of Bridgeport, Connecticut, to appropriate funds to the Board of Education, to conduct an educational and preventive dental clinic. This necessitated the training of women to carry on the demonstration, which resulted in the first organized course for dental hygienists being given under the direction of Dr. Fones. This first class of thirty-three students was made up of school teachers, trained nurses, dental assistants, and wives of practicing dentists. The graduates of this class formed the first dental hygienists' association in 1914, known as The Connecticut Dental Hygienists Association. They began their work in the public schools under the supervision of Dr. Fones and his associates. The demands for the dental hygienist in the schools and offices, influenced Dr. Fones to conduct a second and a third class, which finished in 1915 and 1916, at which time organized institutions took up the training of dental hygienists. We now have sixteen dental hygiene schools throughout the United States which have been organized since 1916, the oldest ones being at Columbia University, University of Rochester, and Forsythe Dental Infirmary. Most, if not all, of these schools are under the auspices of dental colleges, which are affiliated with medical colleges and schools of nursing and pharmacy, to make up the health unit of our leading universities. The same teaching staff which instructs medical students in the biological sciences, also teach students of dentistry, pharmacy, nursing, and dental hygiene the biological sciences required in their respective curricula. Thirty-one states have a



mended dental laws to regulate the practice of dental hygienists. In the majority of these states the hygienists have organized local and state societies, and twenty-three states have component societies in the American Dental Hygienists Association. Their national organization was formed in 1923, one year prior to the formation of your American Dental Assistants Association. Both national organizations are commended and approved by the American Dental Association.

To summarize in a few brief statements the history of the dental hygiene movement, we see that the need for prophylactic treatment of the human teeth as a preventive dentistry measure, was first recognized and stressed by dentists; that at first this type of service was rendered only by the graduate dentists; that later dentists trained their assistants to give prophylactic treatments of the teeth, which lead to legislative control of such practices; that finally, organized courses to train young women first, to assist dentists in conducting educational preventive dental clinics in schools, and later in private practice were begun; and that now we have some sixteen dental hygiene schools, and thirty-one states, with amended dental laws, which permit the graduate dental hygienist to render prophylactic service, and teach mouth hygiene under the supervision of a licensed dentist. Now let us review what dental educators have done in the training of the dental hygienist since 1916. Has the original objective of Dr. Fones courses remained the same? In some sections of the country it apparently has, while in others the needs stressed by the dental practitioner for a trained worker to assist him not only in giving prophylactic treatments, but in other capacities as well, has influenced dental educators to lengthen the course of training that a broader one might be given. Perhaps some light on these changes may be had by looking into the proceeding of the annual meetings of Dental Schools. The first recorded dis-

cussion in 1924 (11) was entitled, "The Training of Dental Assistants", and was led by Dr. Wallace Seccombe of the Toronto Dental College. He considered his subject under these headings: 1. The need for trained dental assistants. 2. Education of the dental profession to a realization of the value and need of trained assistants. 3. Duty of dental colleges in the training of assistants. 4. Classification of assistants and status. 5. The dental nurse. 6. The dental technician. 7. The dental hygienist.

Our review of the activities of the dental assistants since 1924, has clearly shown that there is a need for trained assistants; that the dental profession does realize and appreciate the value and need of trained assistants; and that the dental assistants now in the field, are seeking the establishment of an adequate training in the dental colleges; therefore, there is no need to account here the discussion by the dental educators on these first three points of Dr. Seccombe's paper. On the last four points however, the classification of assistants, the dental nurse, the dental technician, and the dental hygienist, there were then, (later at a second meeting in 1930 (12) ) and now, differences of opinion among dental educators as to the objective of dental hygiene courses. These different ideas of this objective, are reflected in a survey of the sixteen curricula now being offered by the dental colleges, in the dental hygiene course of training for young women. There are differences in the number and types of subjects, as well as in the length of the training. Some schools offer a one year course, while others require two years. The oldest schools still offer a one year course, and appear to have maintained the original objective of Dr. Fones' courses. The aim of these institutions is to educate women to do prophylactic work in dental offices, industrial establishments, the schools, and public institutions; and thereby educate the public in the necessity for the care of the teeth in order to promote good health. It

seemed to be Dr. Seccombe's idea (in 1924) that three types of workers should be classed as dental assistants; namely, the dental nurse, the dental technician, and the dental hygienist; and that the dental schools should establish appropriate courses of training for these groups. Today there seems to be a need for these three types of workers. Some sections of our country however, seem to have a greater demand for the prophylactic worker, and others for the dental assistant and dental technician. The desire of the educators in each dental school, to meet the needs of the dental profession in the particular section in which their school is located, appears to be responsible, to some extent at least, for the variations in the curricula of the different schools.

A survey of the curricula of the two year schools, will show that courses are designed for two types of service, one in the private dental office and the other in the field of public health. Their objective then includes not only that of the one year schools, to educate young women to do prophylactic work in private offices and in schools and institutions, but also the objective which I believe the dental profession and the dental assistants are so earnestly seeking today, and that is, to train young women in the dental colleges to do intelligent efficient assisting in a private dental practice. These two year schools are now graduating young women who can qualify to do all types of assisting in a private dental practice, which includes assisting at the operating chair, in the administration of anesthetics, and in the preparation and care of the dental surgical case; the performance of many dental laboratory procedures; the taking, developing, and mounting of dental roentgenograms; the keeping of adequate dental records of all kinds; the composition and typing of business letters and statements; the proper reception and dismissal of patients; and the rendering of prophylactic treatments of the teeth, which includes instruction to the patient

in proper home care of the teeth and their soft investing structures. The graduate of these two year dental hygiene schools can find employment in either the private dental office, or in public health departments of cities, counties, or states. In either place her work is under the supervision of licensed dentists according to prevailing state dental laws.

The objective of the suggested curriculum for a three months course in dental assisting, under the auspices of dental colleges, proposed by your National Committee on Education, while it is excellent from practical aspects, the suggested hours seem inadequate, and little provision is made for subjects designed for a scientific understanding of the important duties an assistant performs in a dental office. Let us pause a minute to view the educational requirements in other fields of health service—medicine, nursing, pharmacy, and dentistry. All medical colleges require two years of college work, and many four, as a prerequisite, with a minimum number of hours in certain sciences and languages. Nursing courses given under the auspices of medical colleges are open to high school graduates, but require three years of intensive training in the nursing school. Many pharmacy schools, open to high school graduates, now require four years training in the pharmacy school, at the completion of which a bachelor's degree of science in pharmacy is given. Until recently only three years in the pharmacy school was given, for which a certificate of graduate pharmacist was awarded. The Dental Educational Council, at a meeting held in New Orleans in October 1935, voted that dental schools must require two pre dental years in college work not later than Sept., 1937, to retain class A and B standing. The history of all these professions will reveal that each one, as has already been cited for dentistry, began with untrained individuals who elected to administer to suffering humanity, learning in the world of experience.

(continued in next issue)

## Relationship of the Dental Assistant and the Dental Hygienist

Given before the Miami District Dental Nurses Association, March 1st, 1937.

By MISS MINETTE BRAIN, D-H., President, Miami D-H. Assn.

I was invited by your President Miss Schenck to give you a talk on the "Relationships of the Dental Assistant and the Dental Hygienist". So I shall endeavor to discuss the subject to the very best of my ability, according to my view point; keeping in mind how it might seem to me if positions were reversed, and I were the Dental Assistant, speaking to a society of Dental Hygienists.

I have tried to picture in my mind's eye what I should expect of a dental assistant, if I was about to enter a new position where a Dental Hygienist was already employed and at work. First of all, I would convince myself, before entering into such an office, that my services were absolutely needed, and that the business of the office was sufficient to keep me employed in my capacity as a Dental Hygienist. I would next assure myself that the Dental Assistant was of superior ability, and capable of managing the business such as; Make appointments, keep records, take all phone messages, and in fact take care of all instruments and administration details; leaving the Hygienist free to devote all her time to her professional obligations, and have the time to give instructions to all patients, in the proper care of the mouth, and the selections of their foods, and the laws of Hygiene. I would want our relationship to be one of mutual happiness and cooperation, working in perfect harmony at all times; I would like the Dental Assistant to feel free to call upon me, at any time, for such assistance or counsel as she might need and my time would permit. I would wish that our attitude towards each other, would in no way savor of superiority on the part of either, but that each would work for the one common purpose, of giving the very best service to suffering humanity. I am firmly con-

vinced that there is no greater service rendered to the physical well being, the comfort and satisfaction of mind and body, and to the esthetic improvement in facial expression, than is being given today by the dental profession; and I for one, feel highly honored that I am permitted to serve, with all the interest and ability I possess. I feel that the Dental Hygienist and the Dental Assistant, working harmoniously together, are as the right hand to the dentist and an indispensable asset, without whose help it would be impossible to maintain a high standard of professional efficiency.

Life is like a garden, we must plan, prepare the soil, plant and cultivate, laboring day in and day out, before we can hope for the harvest; but if it is a labor of love, there is no hardship in it and we are ever anxious to be in the service. Life seems happy and friendly and speaks eternally to all "Live in peace and harmony to my laws, and reap the precious fruits and beautiful flowers of an inner consciousness of work well done, and the happiness of that knowledge of having given happiness to others; or, go to work reluctantly, with a scowl on your face, determined to do as little as you are allowed to do, to be antagonistic in every way, you can, and reap disappointment and die a living death, reaping only chaff and bitter weeds for all your labor." The dental office is the garden we have chosen for our labor, where we must prepare the soil and plant the seeds of harmony, peace and pleasantness, and it may take mental discipline, sacrifice and humility to establish our place in the sun; though through the proper effort, we can hope to reap the harvest of contentment, poise, happiness, and untold personal and spiritual development. The reward for cultivating self control, in re-

fraining from cutting remarks, or displaying temper, or assuming a superior attitude in the personal pronoun I, and the banishing of such things from our minds and burying them out of sight, will give rise to a new sparkling personality that will gleam with an inner light and brightness never experienced before. Our strength and weaknesses are measured by such self discipline, and we soon learn to cultivate the one, and refrain from the other.

The message that I would like most to leave with you, and I hope that you will entertain it in your thoughts in the weeks to come, and make note of it on your calendars, is the planning to attend the American Dental Association Meeting at Atlantic City this summer. I had the privilege and pleasure of attending the Meeting in San Francisco this last summer, and also the one in New Orleans the year before, and I am convinced that it is one of the greatest opportunities for self education and improvement that can come to a Dental Hygienist and a Dental Assistant, and I am anxious for as many of you to attend the next American Dental Association as can find it possible. I assure you that it will be one of the greatest and most thrilling moments of your lives, whether you expect to continue in your chosen profession or not. It is a wonderful inspiration to witness such a splendid body of men and women, in one of the greatest professions of the world, who

have devoted their lives to the cause of Humanity, endowed with the latest and most accurate knowledge obtainable, and freely giving of the fruits of their toil and study, that we might better serve those who trust us. If you are fortunate enough to make that trip, you will know that I do not exaggerate the thrill you will get by attending, nor the inspiration with which you will resume your duties when you will return to your office, and the memories will linger of the contacts you shall have made. It will put a smile on your lips and a song in your heart for many many months to come. You will be a better dental assistant and have a much clearer understanding of the Hygienist with whom you are employed, or whom you will meet later on.

I had the privilege of attending several of the sessions of the American Dental Assistants Association and was very greatly and favorably impressed by the work they are doing, and their accomplishments. I gathered a great many points that have been useful to me in my office, and has resulted in a saving to me and the Doctor whom I serve, to a degree that is inestimable. With this thought I shall close; put in your life's work, peace, harmony and all the sweetness with which God has endowed you, and the blessings from your work and good-fellowship is forever yours.

906 Huntington Bldg.

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*"Men of Real Merit—*

- Do not need deceptive ballyhoo.
- Have no time for angry arguments.
- Are too busy to be bothered with small critics.
- Are willing to rest their case with time.
- Lose most of their attractiveness when they begin to boast.
- Are able to endure the time they have to wait for vindication."

—THE REV. ROY L. SMITH

## SECRETARY'S CORNER

LUCILLE S. HODGE, Gen. Sec'y, 401 Medical Arts Bldg., Knoxville, Tenn.

### HONOR ROLL

Los Angeles Dental Assistants Association  
San Francisco Dental Assistants Association  
Cincinnati Dental Assistants Association  
Tennessee State Dental Assistants Association

### Honorable Mention:

Since instituting, the Honor Roll competition between the constituent societies has become very keen, and so far it has not been my privilege to recognize many societies that have made an almost perfect record; but I wish to recognize the following:

Alabama Dental Assistants Assn., Alameda County Dental Assistants Assn., Miami District Dental Nurses Assn., Chicago Dental Assistants Assn., Detroit Dental Assistants Society, Minnesota Dental Hygienists and Assistants Assn., Kansas City Dental Assistants Assn., Nebraska Dental Assistants Assn., New Jersey Dental Assistants Assn., Columbus Dental Assistants Assn., Philadelphia Assn., of Dental Nurses, Pittsburg Dental Assistants Assn., Richmond Dental Assistants Society, Tidewater Dental Assistants Assn., Wisconsin State Dental Assistants Assn.

**ATTENTION SECRETARIES:** Just before Convention you received seven copies of the revised Constitutional and Administrative By-Laws for your files. Guard these carefully and keep them for the use of your members. You also received a 1937 Official Program marked "For the Secretary's File". This program is the property of your association, so PLEASE place it in the files for future reference.

**ATTENTION PRESIDENTS:** The copy of the 1937 Official Program you have received marked "For the President's File" should be placed in your file for future reference.

### New Associations:

**NEW ASSOCIATIONS:** We are happy to welcome into our American Dental Assistants Association the following new associations:

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA D. A. SOCIETY:** President, Margaret W. Hummer, Farragut Medical Bldg.; Vice-president, Ruth Miller; Secretary, Olive Smith, Farragut Medical Bldg.; Treasurer, Julia M. Schuett; Directors, Dorothy Monaghan, Ethel Gruman, and Margaret Biggane;

**MASSACHUSETTS STATE D. A. ASSOCIATION:** President, Rachel Clark, 1570 Main St., Springfield, Mass.; President Elect, Thelma Lyon; vice-president, Hazel Laurence; secretary, Beulah J. Nowell, 358 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, Annie Mae Wells.

(continued on page 84)

## HOBBIES

By EMMAGENE TRAVIS

Read before Lane County D.A. Assn., Eugene, Ore., April 19, 1937

IT is my conviction that, no matter how much you love your work and how much time your social engagements demand outside of office hours, you won't get the full flavor out of living until you have a hobby; even several such absorbing interests. Marjorie Hillis, author of "Live Alone and Like It", in speaking of hobbies, says, "You should have at least one that keeps you busy at home and another that takes you out. Just dabbling in them isn't enough, either. They will not be really efficacious, until you're the kind of enthusiast who will stay home to follow the first type in spite of a grand invitation, or go out and follow the second in spite of wind, sleet, or rain." The field is unlimited. Whether you choose trained fleas and tap dancing, or snuff boxes and jiu-jitsu, it makes no difference. Some people, when they think of hobbies, think wryly of little boys collecting postage stamps, but that is because they haven't caught the vision. Hobbies will amuse you and educate you, give you something to talk about, and even add a little, perhaps, to your income. Many a hobby has become an avocation and then a paying vocation. I have in mind a young boy who started out by begging his folks to buy him a camera, and all his news-selling money was spent for films. When he had a regular job on a newspaper, he saved his money and bought a movie camera and his extra change went for film, photography books and magazines, and experimental equipment. Now he has a fine job in a photographer's shop, and has made up his mind not to stop until he is a famous news photographer like James Abbe, or at least make a name for himself in Hollywood.

Some hobbies are expensive: some cost only time and effort. You may want to do fancy needlepoint, learn fancy

skating, collect autographs, write poetry, grow gardenias, collect cartoons, poems, glassware, pottery, or ivory elephants. But, I warn you, when you start you'll be in for it. You'll be up to your ears in something you can't finish. That's the insidious and fascinating and delightful thing about it, and that's why all scrap books are loose leafed, with plenty of cord in a generous bow. Suppose one day, now just suppose—and I warn you to stay away from such places—that you innocently wander into a junk shop. To make it more natural, let us say that, in passing by the fly-specked and begrimed window, you notice an old, straight-backed chair, half sheltered from the sun by a yellowed newspaper, and you immediately decide that if it were painted a bright green it would look well in your kitchenette—and you go in and buy it at an absurdly low price. While the old man is lovingly dusting your purchase, with palsied hand and a few spiny turkey feathers, your eyes wander over the cluttered collection of broken glass and chipped chinaware. Suddenly, a little pitcher, shaped like an ear of corn, with the green leaves torn back to reveal rows of yellow yearls, smirks at you. Your glance pauses and passes on. But, as by a magnet, your glance is drawn back. The saucy pitcher winks at you, and you decide you may as well look at it more closely and see what the impudent thing is made of. The pitcher is rather heavy in your hands, some sort of almost porous pottery, but the glaze is very good. The green runs up and makes a clever handle and also forms an amusing little spout. Then you take the fatal step! Mind you, I warned you at the beginning! The tentacle grasp of many a hobby has taken hold of a happy and helpless victim in just such a seemingly harmless way. You decide the cute thing might go well with



grandmother's plate, which has the ribbon run through the outside edge—and the beguiling little pitcher leaves its gloomy haven with you and the dusted chair. The climax comes, however, when a well-meaning friend sees this interesting bit of pottery and, with "Ohs" and "Ahs" and ecstasies, informs you that you have a piece of old Majolica ware. Of course, you know the inevitable end of this tale. Puffed up with pride at your first victory, you will spend hours in libraries, and more than that in junk shops. The field widens: from your start you take in Luster, Chelsea and Staffordshire. You will haunt queer back streets and learn to talk with your hands. A prize piece of real Sandwich glass will probably turn out, tomorrow, to be a reproduction — But think of the thrill of it. Then, again, you won't always be wrong. I assure you, you'll be right just often enough to make the chase exciting and more enticing. What will this net you? New interests, new scenes, new friends, new charm in your home, new zest for living —and the conversation it supplies you at social functions.

This would come under the expensive hobbies, naturally. On the other hand, I have here a very successful scrap book which cost about twenty-five cents, counting the paste, which came into being because, since I am a confirmed hobbyist, I couldn't see why so many clever cartoons should be thrown away. I confess that when it was finished I didn't quite know what to do with the thing, although I had a vague notion during the making that it might be sent to a hospital or something. Anyway, I rather hesitantly took it down to the office to try it out on waiting patients, and now this modest book is our office best seller. It's always grabbed up first, eliciting many a chuckle and giggle, and it is always reluctantly laid down. Kate Berger, in her article in a recent issue of the *Leisure* magazine, on "A Scrap-book Art Collection", says: "They teach you, however, more about art than any

number of treks through galleries; set you off on a fascinating quest for pictures, and before long, permit you to boast of more Raphaels, Picassos and Cezannes than any museum could afford".

If you are interested in astrology, palmistry, numerology, phrenology, fortune telling by cards, and character reading by handwriting, make a hobby of them. Learn all you can about them, and you will have the key to popularity, because you will be studying and analyzing the other person, which always fascinates him. Try it and see how easy it is to be the life of an otherwise dull party. If you are interested in gardening, make a hobby of it. Use all the books and catalogs and advice that come your way. Know the names and habits of your plant-children. Study up on botany: do a bit of cross-pollination yourself. The results will, no doubt, surprise you, and you may develop a rose which will proudly wear your name down through the ages, and gladden the hearts of other rose lovers.

Are you interested in wood carving, china painting, etching, weaving, sketching, chalk drawing, writing, tile making, designing, or caricaturing? Then you are fortunate, indeed. Take a deep breath and start in. There is nothing more satisfying than creating something with your own hands. You may laugh at the result when your friends see it, and throw it into a dark corner nonchalantly with an amused shrug, but when you are once more alone, you will pick the dear thing up tenderly and gaze at it fondly, because after all, it is your child: it is the expression of your ego. You will make progress in the perfection of your art and some day, — who knows?—people may look for your signature to be sure they are getting the best. At least, you will, no doubt, turn out some fairly good door-stops or book ends, and anyway you will get a good workable knowledge as to what it's all about. No doubt you read in the papers the other day of one man who was

particularly interested in collecting the smallest this and the smallest that, until he now has thousands of these minute articles and is earning a good living exhibiting them. One item of which he is extremely proud is an electric stove, about the size of a small match box, which is the exact replica of a large one, and will actually cook, when attached to a regular 110 volt outlet. He has hundreds of things which have to be looked at under a powerful glass for detail.

There is, of course, no end to examples of people who have taken delight in hobbling. The variety is unlimited and, no matter what line you follow,—unless you follow the line of least resistance—it will bring you great returns in fun,

fellowship and even fame. Now, don't be afraid to start in as soon as you find your line. Experiment a little, and, before you know it you will be riding high. Don't be afraid of being a bore to your friends on your hobby. Everyone is a bore to someone sometime; but there's no measuring the good it will do you, to "hold forth" on the subject, and soon you will be recognized as an authority. There's no guaging the number of vistas which will be opened to you, and—who knows?—it may bring you your heart's desire. Don't be afraid your subject will run out. You can't ride a hobby horse to death.

187 W. Broadway  
Eugene, Oregon

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## SECRETARY'S CORNER

(continued)

### Grand Rapids D. A. Association:

GRAND RAPIDS D. A. ASSOCIATION: President, Mrs. Sarah Gibbs, 300 Medical Arts Bldg.; Vice-president, Bessie Erickson; Treasurer, Marie McCallum; Secretary, Kathryn Quillin, 1170 Madison, S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.

INDEPENDENT AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: It is also our privilege to say "Welcome" to the following indeptndent and associate members:

INDEPENDENT MEMBERS: Mrs. Bess Buckley, 24 Urquhart Bldg., Little Rock, Ark., with Dr. E. F. Buckley; Ann Ford, 1107 Union Trust Bldg., Providence, R. I., with Dr. Raymond J. Quinn, Florence Lindem, 804 Medical Arts Bldg., Roanoke, Va., with Dr. J. E. John; Doris Ostner, 1019 Donaghey Bldg., Little Rock, Ark., with Dr. F. D. Woods, Della Shelton, 919 Donaghey Bldg., Little Rock, Ark. with Dr. J. W. Barnett,

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: (all from Kansas City, Mo.) Lillian Bray, 3420 Gillham Rd.; Sileta Kinion, 3638 Wabash; Henrietta Watson, 4024 Warwick; Martha Swigart, 4845 Charlotte.

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Send in your subscriptions for all magazines and periodicals, enclosing money order or check at regular subscription rates, to Miss L. Pauline Schriver, So. Mountain, Franklin Co., Pa.; you will be helping a valued member of the Phila. Association, who has been

unable to work for the past two years, and who is recuperating at the above address. Let us see what we can do to bring cheer and encouragement to one who was never found wanting, when active in our midst.

Juliette A. Southard.



## "QUESTION BOX"

By ETHEL WHITENTON, 906 Exchange Bldg., Memphis Tenn.



- Q. How can I be sure that I have removed all contents from a hypodermic needle?
- A. To remove the contents from a hypodermic needle, "the rubber is removed from a medicine dropper and the hypodermic needle is stuck through one end of it. With the use of the air syringe or spray bottle attachment, blow air through it." It is also wise to insert a wire in needle when not in use.
- Q. How can I apply separating solutions evenly to plaster impressions?
- A. "Use a small spare tire sprayer for spraying separating solutions in impressions; connecting it to the air line supplies the necessary pressure of air. It is a faster, easier and more efficient method than the old camel's hair brush method."
- Q. It is sometimes difficult to know whether a patient has expectorated a dislodged root, broken needle, or the like: how can one overcome this difficulty?
- A. "Put a drum head gauze over your cuspidor," then when they are expelled from the mouth they can be easily detected.
- Q. What bleaches are safe to use?
- A. All bleaches must be used with extreme caution and for good results on white goods only. Remember a number of short applications of dilute bleaches, is safer than long applications of strong bleaches. Sunlight, lemon juice, sour milk, borax, sulphur, oxalic acid, hydrogen peroxide, potassium permanganate or Javelle water are commonly used.
- Place stain, such as fruit, ink, or iron, over a bowl of hot water and apply the bleaching agent a drop at a time; when the stain changes color dip into the water. Rinse with ammonia, then clear water.
- Q. What will remove wax from material?
- A. Scrape off as much as possible. Sponge with benzine or gasoline over blotting or absorbent material. . .
- Q. Often I drop undeveloped xray films on the dark room floor, and cause an extra visit to the office by the patient for another picture, as well as extra work for the doctor, because I cannot see to find it, and when I turn on the light the film is ruined. Suggest a help.
- A. Keep handy in your dark room a flash light that has either a red bulb or lens, so that you can overcome this difficulty.
- Q. How can I prevent the tissue from being sucked into the saliva ejector?
- A. This question was answered once before in this column. Tie gauze over the end, or slit a cotton roll on one side and place the end of the ejector in this slit and into the mouth. This will hold the cotton roll down and eliminate your trouble.
- Q. How can I cut the cotton rolls so that they conform to the curvature of the arch?
- A. Cut cotton rolls No. 1, 2, 3, in parallelograms with 2 very acute angles instead of rectangles; this makes the patient much more comfortable.

(Some data was secured from A. D. A. Journal. Note quotation marks.)

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*The*  
***Dental Assistant***

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A Journal for Dental Assistants Devoted to Their Interests and Education  
Monthly publication of the A.D.A.A. Journal for Dental Assistants Devoted to their Education and Interests and to the Efficient Conduct of Dental Offices. Publication of all statements, opinions, or data, is not to be considered as an endorsement of same by magazine or its publishers.

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JULY-AUGUST, 1937

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

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### THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

**A**S this edition of the Journal is being prepared, arrangements are being completed for our Thirteenth Annual Meeting to be held at Atlantic City. By the time the members will receive their respective copies, the meeting will have passed into the realm of history. To those who will have had the good fortune of being in attendance, all that took place will be familiar, and no doubt they will return to their homes and offices, enthused and glad they were able to take an active part in the meeting. For those who will have had to "keep the home fires burning", we will write a detailed resume of the meeting, which we will publish in our September-October issue, and in the meantime, the reports of trustees and delegates will be given at the first meetings of the Fall season, of every society, so that every member should have a very detailed appreciation of the meeting and its activities. We feel certain that it will be outstanding, as all who are concerned with the work entailed, have been most enthusiastic and have put forth every effort to make it a success.

J. A. S.



## Why I am a Member of the American Dental Assistants Assn.

FIRST—because I am proud of my calling of dental assistant, and desire to be associated with the organizations that represent the best in dental assisting, in my city, county, state, and country.

SECOND—because such an affiliation bears witness that I am recognized as a dental assistant by the profession of dentistry.

THIRD—because it is an inspiration to be associated with others in my professional calling, who have a similar sense of pride in it, and a desire to further its ideals.

FOURTH—because I can have the privilege of meeting and knowing other dental assistants in all parts of the country, thus cementing old friendships, and making new ones; which makes me happy.

FIFTH—because through the meetings and programs given thereat, I learn to become more expert in my service. In the problems discussed, I acquire greater knowledge, and I realize that with many hearts and minds, these problems can be solved to the advantage of all dental assistants; and this means, to my advantage.

SIXTH—because in all things touching the welfare of dental assistants, I can co-operate with those who are building up our professional status, and lend my support to the plan of creating a recognized, dignified profession for all women employed in the field of dentistry, a truly humanitarian service.

SEVENTH—because I am proud of our motto—EDUCATION, EFFICIENCY, LOYALTY, SERVICE; also of our "Code of Ethics":—"In her dealings with the profession of dentistry, and with her associates, the conduct of the dental assistant should be in accordance with the Golden Rule, both in its letter and in its spirit. The dental assistant should be morally, mentally and physically clean, she should be honest in all her dealings with her associates, she should be loyal to her employer and the profession which she serves, as comports with the honor and dignity of a cultured professional woman.

EIGHT—because summing it up briefly, in our organization is found progress, development, inspiration, enthusiasm, encouragement, educational values, sympathy and help; and I can lend my support towards creating these great incentives, for the benefit and happiness of others.

J. A. S.

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"Build for yourself a strong box,  
Fashion each part with care;  
Fit it with clasp and padlock,  
And put all your troubles there.  
Hide in it all your failures,  
And each bitter cup you quaff;  
Lock all your heart aches within it,  
Then—sit on the lid and laugh.

Tell to no one its contents,  
Never its secrets share;  
Drop in your cares and worries,  
Keep them forever there.  
Hide them from sight completely.  
That the world may never dream half,  
Fasten the top down securely.  
Then—sit on the lid and laugh."

—Selected.

## WHEN DOCTOR TAKES A DAY OFF

By CLAIRES K. KERRIGAN

Read before the San Francisco Dist., D.A. Assn., Feb. 8th, 1937

**I**F your doctor is in the habit of taking a morning, afternoon, or a day off once a week or only once a month, there are ever so many things you can do, for which you ordinarily have little time. I am going to list and describe some of the things I do on Doctor's two mornings away from the office.

First, it is always wise to see that all immediate and necessary work and duties are ready and waiting for the Doctor's return. If not, take care of those duties first as they are most urgent. Most of them are every-day routine work for us; and naturally, we get so used to doing them that they are quickly finished. If this is true in your office, you probably look around for something else to do, or settle down to read one of the latest magazines, or perhaps have some other way to kill time. I know every once in a while we all do this; so let us consider various duties that make the time well spent, and your Doctor proud of you.

Coming into the office on Doctor's day off, look around your reception room first. How do the flowers, plants, pictures, magazines, and furniture look? Maybe the flowers need the water changed, or a petal or leaf is starting to wither. Start right in—pluck that withering petal or leaf, give the plant some water, dust the pictures, straighten magazines and furniture — then take another look around and see the difference that tidying the reception room has made. For torn magazine covers, especially if they are new ones, music mending tape is very good,—you will find various other uses for a small roll of this tape around the office. If you have drapes or curtains in the reception room, brush them off a few mornings a week, and notice how much longer they will stay clean.

Now for the operating room. Always dust the furniture first. Then, if you

have a mahogany unit and cabinet, take some good furniture polish, and polish the unit. A few drops of polish will do the whole unit, and only takes a few minutes to apply. Then add a few drops of polish to the cloth and apply to the cabinet. If the Doctor is not coming into the office during the day, let the polish remain until you are about ready to leave the office—this gives the unit and cabinet a higher and more lasting lustre. If the Doctor is coming in the afternoon, let the polish stand until you are about ready to go to lunch, then use the polishing cloth and note the results when finished. For polishing the chrome on the unit and sterilizer, get a silver polishing cloth, and rub the cloth over the metal—this gives a beautiful lustre. The sterilizer is the most important appliance in the office. Always take good care of it. To clean it, drain all water and wipe the inside with a clean towel. If you have any scale or deposit in the sterilizer, some of it will come off on the towel. When the water is drained and the sterilizer is dry, add one cup of vinegar (any ten or fifteen cent bottle will do) to three-quarters of the amount of water that your sterilizer holds. Let this stand for some time, then drain off again. If you repeat this method of cleaning, you will notice after a few times, how clean your sterilizer is and that the instruments do not get a coating on them. I do this three times a week. On Saturday afternoon, I use the same method, and I allow the vinegar and water stand over the week-end. It takes but a few minutes on Monday morning to clean it out.

The duties I have mentioned are ones that take but a few minutes of your time, and which have to be done some time during the day. How is the hand-piece,—does it need sterilizing or oiling? If it has a metal sheath, put it in the



sterilizer and let it boil. If not, run it through some steriloil,—let it stand for a while, then wipe it with alcohol, oil it, and put it to one side to dry. Put a few drops of oil in the oiling joints of the unit at least once every two weeks. If you do this you will notice the motor will not hum as loud, thus adding to the patient's comfort, as well as keeping your unit in an A-1 condition.

Now that your reception room, sterilizer, unit, cabinet, and handpiece are taken care of, what next? About this time you are just getting started and have used up about one hour of time. So, get ready to do some other incidentals that take a little longer and make the time go faster. Start by polishing the instruments. If you do not do this often, you will find it takes quite a while to polish some of the instruments the doctor uses steadily during the day. Use the silver polishing cloth on the instruments, too. On forceps, beaked instruments, and others similar, use a fine emery cloth and rub hard, being careful of the beaks or cutting edges. Then mix a little cleanser and vinegar, to make a paste, and scrub with a small brush. Wash in warm soapy water, dry them off, and you will be surprised to see how nice they look. Dry all instruments thoroughly when removing them from the sterilizer and you will not have to polish them so often. With surgical instruments it is always advisable to wash them with a scrubbing brush as soon as they are ready to be sterilized, as this removes debris and preserves the cutting edges and they will last much longer. With the instruments polished, the heaviest duties are practically finished.

If your doctor does many surgical operations, it is helpful to him if you have plenty of sterile suture and suture needles. I always have six suture needles threaded. You are sure then of having plenty on hand when needed. When the doctor is going to suture a flap of tissue, get two threaded suture needles ready. Place one needle in the hemostat pliers. If the doctor is intending to suture in

more than one place, have the other threaded and ready. While the doctor is tying the first suture place the other needle in the hemostat. If you do not know how to do this, I am certain your doctor will gladly explain the way he wants the needle placed in the hemostat. In doing this you will not only decrease the operating time but save on the amount of suture used in the office. There is not as much waste in this method. Cut the suture in 8 inch lengths and judge the size the doctor will need for each case.

Sponges are the one thing we all use in our offices, if the doctor does any extracting. They are really no trouble to make, and much cheaper than the ready made. With a box of 5 yard 36 inch gauze, you can make approximately 3,000 sponges. (The box of gauze sells for 35 to 40 cents). Sterilizing sponges is easy. If doctor has a wire instrument basket (one he probably used at college) put the sponges in the basket, dip the basket into your sterilizer (one-half full of clean water) and let them boil for half an hour or more. Raise the tray out of the sterilizer when the time is up, let them drain off, and then wrap the wire basket in a couple of sterile towels and put them in your sterile cabinet. You will find they dry very quickly and, if sterilized on Saturday, will be ready for use on Monday. Thus, we see that one need not have idle moments; but that all our time in the office can be well spent in doing things that make our surroundings more pleasant and enjoyable,—increase the efficiency of operative procedures by the doctor, and earn his gratitude and praise for our efforts and interest in our work.

4824, 3rd Street,  
San Francisco, Calif.

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This world that we're a-livin' in  
Is mighty hard to beat;  
You git a thorn with every rose,  
But ain't the roses sweet!

—FRANK L. STANTON

## "THIS AND THAT"

MARGARET M. CUMMICK, Peoples Trust Bldg., Jasonville, Ind.

(Material for Sept.—Oct. issue must reach me by Aug. 10th)

**GOOD NEWS WENDS ITS WAY TO US** from the Atlantic City girls that they are prepared and waiting. With a 50% increase in membership in six months, they are making rapid progress. Regina Retzbach was chairman of the successful card party which netted a nice sum for the Convention Fund. Best wishes to Mary Ryan, who will say 'I do' next Fall. Their programs have included speakers of renown, a fashion show by the M. E. Blatt Co., showing the correct attire for the dental assistant, as well as a trip to the New Jersey State Meeting. The President of the D. A. group recently presented each member with a "diploma", a white paper roll tied with blue ribbon. When opened they disclosed d.a. caps, which she had made....**THE FAIRFIELD CO. DAA** will be represented at the A. C. meeting in the person of Florence M. Hyatt....**THE RICHMOND D. A. SOCIETY** of Va. sponsored two card parties and a dance, realizing the neat sum of \$100.00 for the Delegate Fund. One of their members, Kathleen Vest, has succumbed to Cupid's wiles and was honor guest at a lovely shower with Pres. Martha Brown as hostess. As a bit of recreation, the members recently enjoyed a delightful picnic....At the N. Y. State Dental Assoc. meeting, which was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, the E. & E. Society of D. A.'s was awarded the blue ribbon for their clinic on "Models". The judges decided that although there were more elaborate clinics presented, "Models" was the most helpful. Blanche Ferrero was re-elected President of the E. & E. Society for her third term of office. Congratulations, Blanche!

**THE CINCINNATI D. A. SOCIETY** has fully recuperated from the flood hazard and is putting on full steam for the coming year. Seven new members have been added to the roster. Grace Renshaw recently entertained the Sunshine Group at Hostess Hall. Three Cincy girls, the Misses Gubser, Fyfe and Carton, will soon be singing "This is the Mrs." The educational class for the past season has been a fifteen-hour course in "Red Cross Home Nursing"....**THE TOLEDO D. A. SOCIETY** had a grand time at a Benefit Bridge Party with door and table prizes being awarded, and further funds were raised by selling candy and shares on a ten dollar bill. The regular meetings of the year will close with the annual Banquet at the New Secor Hotel, then a beach-party is planned for the week-end....The annual Birthday Party of the **COLUMBUS D. A. A.** was a gala affair. Guests and Speakers were the doctors on the Advisory Board. Jane Haley, retiring president, was the recipient of a beautiful bouquet of roses from the members in appreciation for her splendid work while in office. The girls are now sponsoring a benefit with a \$10.00 credit certificate as the reward. Clara Bair has been elected President for the coming year. Mildred Shook will be a representative at the **A. D. A. A.** meeting....**THE INDIANA STATE D. A. A.** Meeting was a delightful affair, during which time twelve new members were added to the roll. Mary M. Connolly, 10th Dist. Trustee, was present and a luncheon was given in her honor at the beautiful Columbia Club....

**THE NORTH DAKOTA D. A. A.** is working strenuously to increase the

membership. Being handicapped with their members being so far apart, is really a disadvantage, but Mary Cota reports that they are doing the best they can, which deserves lots of credit. Assistants living in districts where an organization exists, should appreciate their good fortune and show it by attending meetings regularly. The State Meeting was held at Fargo, and the program included various papers and talks entitled: "Dental Drugs"; "First Aid in Dentistry"; "History of Anaesthesia"; "What my Job Means to Me"; "Why Should I Belong to a D. A. Society?";

*Clinics included:*

"Pouring and Trimming Models".....Betty Lynch

"Investing and Casting Inlays, using Cristobalite and Control Method".....Edith Benedict

"Baked Porcelain Tips in Bridgework".....Ellen Welsh

"General Sterilization".....Elizabeth Marzolf

... Katherine Carr of the CHICAGO D. A. SOCIETY was honor guest of the WISCONSIN STATE D. A. A. luncheon and was presented with a beautiful gold and coral brooch as a parting gift. You know Katherine will be located in Florida after Sept. 1st. Another honor was bestowed upon this worthy person at the Chicago Mid-Winter meeting, when she received the trophy awarded for the greatest amount of cooperation during the year.

THE NEW ORLEANS D. A. A. made their initial appearance on the program of the La. State Dental Society meeting. Two clinics were presented by Lena Devron and Mary Alice Moise. Other assistants helped at the Dental Health Car, thus enabling the doctor in charge to participate in the activities of the meeting. Lucile Black, District Trustee, was guest of honor at the luncheon in the patio of one of the delightful centers of Vieux Carre. A particularly interesting feature of the Luncheon, was the presentation of a gavel to the organization by its first president, Mrs. Lena Devron. This gift will ever be cherished by the members since Mrs. Devron was the first president of their Society, and capably guided the group to success through its formative period....THE SAN FRANCISCO AND ALAMEDA CO. D. A. A. girls held a joint meeting, in the form of a farewell party to the ten North California girls Atlantic City bound. The four girls from the Alameda Co. group listed as the "Atlantic City Quartet" were Dorothy Lickiss, Irma Carr, Barbara Bonnemort and Doris Harvey....

The Miami District Dental Nurses Assn., are a shining example of what a small group of earnest workers can accomplish. They only have 16 members, but raised \$120.00 for their Delegate Fund, and their President Virginia Schenck will represent them at Atlantic City. Those "Southern Gals" are serious minded too; for their closing meeting of the season, June 7th, Dr. Kenneth Phillips, prominent Miami physician, talked to them on "Fever Therapy in Disease, illustrated with moving pictures. The meeting was held in the auditorium of the Jackson Memorial Hospital, and a number of dentists and physicians were guests.

## "TALKING IT OVER"

This department is under the supervision of Edna M. Justice,  
631 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.

At this writing, the Thirteenth Annual Convention of our organization is an outstanding event of the future; but when you read this, it will be over and will have been recorded in the annals of A. D. A. A. history, as an important achievement. Let us pretend that it is over, and while it is still vivid in our minds, is the time to "Talk Over" the benefits that were derived by those who attended, and returned to their local societies with edifying reports of the happenings. You may say, "Oh, how can one write about something that hasn't taken place?" Well, I admit that I'm not psychic, but I do know that whatever is in store for us on the program will be interesting, educational, and wholly beneficial. This, I know, because of attending three former annual meetings. First of all, it is always an inspiration to meet our Founder, Juliette Southard, and to be conscious of her elevating influence; and who can be near Mabel Lyon without capturing some of her delightful enthusiasm and basking in her charm? Then there is Lucile Hodge, whose boundless energy and wealth of knowledge are inconceivable; and others too numerous to mention whose abilities are to be admired.

It is my belief that we all return home from a National meeting, with renewed vigor and a determination to improve ourselves and our societies. If we do not, then it has not served its purpose. Now, how shall we go about this improvement? Primary in importance, is to increase our membership. Each member should consider herself a committee of one to secure new members. As an incentive we might offer a prize to the one who obtains the most new recruits, for instance, our "Dental Assistant Pin".—The idea of organized dental assistants for the advancement of learning, must be sold to the DENTIST. If he is convinced of its merit, then you can be sure that his Assistant will become a member, knowing that it is his desire. There are many Assistants to Exodontists, Orthodontists etc., who will not join because they say it is not in their particular line. They may be told that if that is so, it is just the same as saying that their Doctors should not belong to organized dentistry, because subjects in *their* specialty of dentistry, are not given as frequently as those pertaining to general practice. We have the members; now we must make them feel at home. The Officers, committee members and particularly the Reception Chairman, should make a special effort to learn all names and make everyone feel welcome.

After listening to the programs in Atlantic City, it will make us want to improve our own programs and increase our educational scope. Many groups have been successful in securing the aid of the Dental School in their vicinity in presenting courses at a minimum fee, which is decidedly a step forward. We will have gleaned a host of valuable information while attending our A. D. A. A. meeting, and it would be splendid if we would incorporate all those ideas in our local societies. With the close of the meeting in "Atlantic City" comes the close of my term as Trustee of the Third District, and I wish to express my gratitude to have been privileged to be a member of the Official Family of so fine an organization.

(Thank you) — EDNA M. JUSTICE

## CALENDAR OF MEETINGS

ELIZABETH HAHN FLEISCHER, 975 Beaconfield, Grosse Point Park, Michigan

Note change of address, please. For the Sept—Oct. issue, please send material to me by August 10th. Every society should announce their meetings for the resuming of their season of activities.

### CALIFORNIA

Alameda County D. A. Assn.

No Meeting scheduled for July, 1937.

A Picnic is planned for August, 1937.

Bernice Rogers, Publ. Chm., 714 Franklin Bldg., Oakland.

### FLORIDA

Miami Dist. D. N. Assn.

Meets the 1st Monday of each month from October to June inclusive. The officers and members send greetings and best wishes for a happy summer, to all their co-workers throughout the country.

Juliette A. Southard, Reporter, 311 Huntington Bldg. Miami.

### ILLINOIS

Chicago D. A. Assn.

Meeting, Third Thursday of Month, 8:00 P. M.

Place, Stevens Hotel.

Dinner, 6:30 P. M.

Ethel Muir, 1431 Elmdale Ave., Publ. Chm.

### MICHIGAN

Detroit D. A. Assn.

Picnics planned for July and August.

Elizabeth Hahn Fleischer, 975 Beaconfield, Grosse Points Park.

### NEBRASKA

Lincoln D. A. Assn.

July, Swimming Party.

August, An Outing.

Omaha D. A. Assn.

July, Picnic.

August, A Cabin Party.

Norma Edger, Publ. Chm. 939 Medical Arts, Omaha.

### OHIO

Columbus D. A. Assn.

July, 1937, no meeting.

August, 1937, no meeting.

Mildred Shook, 2149½ N. High St.

## IN MEMORIAM

On June 6th, Anna R. Williams, Honorary Member of the Phila. Dental Nurses Assn., passed on to her Eternal Rest. Anna had been associated with Dr. J. C. Curry, for over Thirty Three years of continuous service. We had received his certificate of attestation of this long service, and had anticipated that Anna would be spared to attend our Atlantic City Meeting, and compete for the awarding of our "Loyalty Trophy". This was not to be, but the certificate will be placed in our Certificate Book for record.—In recognition of her many years of service as a dental assistant in one office, the Phila. D. N. Assn., awarded Anna their silver cup for "Achievement", at their Annual Meeting, and this made her very happy, as had their honoring her several years ago with an Honorary Membership. I am sure that her co-members are glad that they gave her their roses of friendship and appreciation, while she could enjoy them. Personally, I wish to pay tribute to Anna's loyalty, and I am certain that ALL our members join me when they read this memoriam. In her memory, let us all pledge ourselves anew to LOYAL SERVICE. I know that this would please Anna, and will please her kindly employer Dr. Curry, to whom we extend our sincere sympathy, in the loss of a faithful assistant. Our deep sympathy also goes out to the members of her family, and to her co-members in the Phila. Dental Nurses Association.

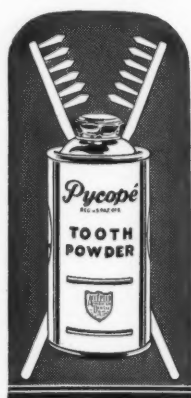
JULIETTE A. SOUTHARD.

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